

"As to the personal piety of our friend while in College, I cannot recall a fact nor an impression that he has left on my mind otherwise than agreeable. Propriety was a crowning excellence in his character generally. He was unblemished. He was a punctual attendant at all the religious meetings of College, and shared with his pious fellow-students in the responsibility of sustaining a religious interest there, and in his modest and laconic way manifested a habitual regard for religion. As I have from time to time heard of his useful labours, it has created no surprise:—I expected he would do good. I had hoped he would have had more leisure for scientific pursuits, in which I am confident he would have distinguished himself and the College with which he was connected;—but God in his providence ordered it otherwise.

"You may be disappointed, dear sir, that I relate no more incidents. He was not a man of incidents, at least when with us. It was the very absence of these which made me love him. He filled his place in a most commendable manner. His life was of itself—the whole of it—an incident, and will be long remembered as such by his teachers and surviving class-mates in this College."

Such was the character of the first Mathematical Professor of Acadia College. This honourable testimony was amply justified by subsequent events.

Yours truly,  
MENNO.

July 4, 1862.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, JULY 16, 1862.

Our Anniversaries.

EASTERN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. (CONTINUED.)

In our last we gave some account of the meetings of this body, held at Great Village on Saturday and Sunday. We found, on reading it over, when too late to correct, that by the addition of a cipher (0) the number in attendance was there made to appear "13000" instead of 1300 as it should have been. An omission was also made in the names on the Missionary Board—the Rev. A. H. Munro.

On Monday morning the Introductory Sermon, so called, was preached by Rev. J. Davis of Charlottetown, P. E. I., from Galatians ii. 19. In which he brought forward with great clearness and force the nature and excellence of evangelical faith, and exhibited the Apostle Paul as an inspired illustration. He shewed, 1. That the gospel is intended to humble men. 2. That the same gospel is intended to lift them up and give them a new hope, and 3. That the Christian faith sanctifies men and makes them holy for the purpose of serving the Lord Jesus.—Under the first head he shewed that Paul advanced in humility from being 1st. the least of the apostles, 2nd. the least of all saints, and 3rd. to the confession that he was the chief of sinners. The sermon was a fine exhibition of gospel doctrine and experience from condemnation, through the intermediate stages to sanctification, and from repentance, onward and upward, to everlasting glory.

In the afternoon, besides the routine business, Education was the subject of consideration. Professor DeMill delivered an eloquent and highly argumentative address, in which he shewed that well instructed men were especially necessary in comparatively new countries. The developments of the people would, in such case, be more likely to take a proper direction. Unless education were given so as to supply men of intelligence for situations of trust and usefulness, strangers would come in from other countries and fill up such positions. The best possession a man could have was himself—his own thoughts and principles would attend him through time and in eternity. These should then be properly directed. Any sacrifice for the purpose of obtaining education should be borne rather than submit to a condition of ignorance. The experience of Acadia College was referred to, to prove that education was not opposed to genuine religion. Real revivals had there been seen, and more permanent and satisfactory results had flowed therefrom than from those in almost any other place.

Rev. J. Davis thought that the increased amount of education which is being spread abroad amongst the people, made it increasingly necessary that ministers should be well educated men. He rejoiced that the age of sacrifice was not yet passed, but that men were now ready to endure the martyrdom of poverty or of cruel death for the purpose of preparing for and engaging in the preaching of the gospel.

A discussion here arose on the question of whether Common Schools ought to be supported by Assessment. Brethren Fountain, Blenkhorn, King and others took part in the same. The latter two persons named were strongly in favor of the adoption of the principle of taxation, whilst the former urged several objections. It was argued, in favor of its adoption, that property was rendered more valuable by every increase of the means of education, and that therefore it was only an act of justice to make it bear a fair proportion of the expense.

Rev. S. W. DeBlois gave a very clear and satisfactory financial statement of the College affairs, and called on the churches to shew their appreciation of well-instructed men by continuing the contribution towards the support of the College until the Endowment was completed.

Rev. G. F. Miles noticed the necessity that had hitherto existed for a higher Seminary for females, but was glad to know that a successful effort had now been made to establish a Female Department of Horton Academy.

Rev. D. McKeen spoke of the important and responsible position which man occupies in this lower world, having had it given into his charge.—Unless he sought, by education, to become as capable as possible of fulfilling his trust, he was unworthy of the honor that God had put upon him. He (Mr. McK.) would ever be thankful for blessings he had received at the hands of students of Acadia College.

Rev. T. A. Higgins had long felt a desire to see our institutions completed by the addition of a Female Department. He had wondered that those who were fathers had not long since taken up this matter. The value of female teachers for common schools, especially for the junior classes, was dwelt upon, shewing that the Horton institutions required this branch to render them sufficient to meet all demands. The Normal School at Truro was principally intended to communicate the art of teaching, but an extended course of preparatory studies required other provision which the Institutions at Horton were now prepared to supply. Education, for its own sake, should be desired by all, especially females, who in subsequent life are comparatively secluded from the activity of the world, but had duties devolving upon them which demanded cultivated minds and ample stores of information.

Rev. W. Burton thought the institutions at Horton had been established in harmony with the Divine plan. Woman had been God's last and crowning work in creation, and he thought the Female Department of the Academy had been added just in the same order, and hoped it would still flourish. Education and religion are twin sisters. Salvation could not be obtained without knowledge. When the mind apprehends truth the Spirit applies his power to this knowledge, and the man is renewed and the soul saved.

After the Report had been adopted J. King, Esq. moved a resolution warmly commending the Associated Alumni of Acadia College, and the objects that society sought to accomplish.

A request was received from Rev. Dr. Forrester, asking the Association to permit him to address them on the question of Assessment for the support of Common Schools. This was readily granted and Tuesday morning named as the suitable time. However as the message did not reach Truro till he had left on Monday afternoon, it was agreed, on his arrival, to devote a portion of the time appointed for the Missionary meeting, on Monday evening, to this purpose.—Accordingly, after a few matters of routine business had been disposed of, Dr. Forrester was introduced by the Moderator. He Dr. F., thought the greatness of the subject—the education of the people—and the benefits arising from it to the Church and the State, demanded for it the earnest consideration of christians. The progress of the arts and sciences should be brought into subserviency to the interests of the visible church. He believed that education would have much to do with regenerating and renovating the world. He hoped that some good had been done by the Normal School, but much remained to be done. He referred to the statistics furnished by the Census, and shewed that only about one half the population that should be under school instruction were in attendance at the schools. The want had been, well qualified teachers, but now it was proper remuneration for them. This could be supplied only by an assessment levied on property. About 400 teachers had passed through the course of training at Truro. He thought that instead of so large a number of small schools there should be a bringing together of a larger number of pupils into one school, properly graded, with teachers for each department. In answering objections to taxation he referred to poor-houses and jails

being a demand provided for by law, but he thought the school-house a far more desirable appropriation. He thought there should be a system of inspection of schools and a rigid examination of teachers, so as to secure their efficiency.

He had presented the question before each of the other religious bodies at their ecclesiastical gatherings, and had no doubt the consideration they might give to the matter would enable the Legislature to come to a wise decision in any enactment they might pass on the subject. He briefly referred to the origin and working of the improved educational systems of other countries and the good men who had been their originators.

Mr. R. L. Weatherbe arose to move a vote of thanks to Dr. Forrester for the information he had given the Association, and took occasion to remark that the facts presented by him were of the first importance and demanded careful attention. The question of Assessment for Schools was objected to by some, and he was not fully satisfied that it had been proved the best method of raising funds for educational purposes. The statistics furnished by the Census, shewing the numbers of adults unable to read and write, he thought required some further enquiry. Many of these he was credibly informed were emigrants, and their ignorance ought not to be charged to our present educational system. He thought it would be well to exercise caution. The vote of thanks was unanimously agreed to.

The hour had now so far advanced that it was thought better to adjourn, and hold the Missionary Meeting on Tuesday morning.

At ½ past 10, as previously arranged, the members of the Association resolved themselves into a Sabbath School Convention. Rev. G. F. Miles gave a stirring address, and recommended teachers to meet frequently and give each other mutual assistance in the preparation and study of the lessons, and encouragement in the work. Rev. Mr. Burton gave valuable information and counsel on County S. S. Conventions. Rev. D. McKeen, A. M. Bigelow and E. F. Foshy also addressed the meeting with much fervor and appropriateness. Mr. T. H. Rand read some of the letters, and the statistical information obtained from the Reports received.

The Association resumed at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to the consideration of the claims of Missions. After the Reports had been read, several of the ministering brethren referred to the great demand there existed for labor, and the urgent calls for the preaching of the gospel in the regions around their several fields of labor, and in some cases to the willingness of the people to contribute a considerable proportion of the amount required to sustain ministers. This was the case in the counties of Colchester, Cumberland and Guysborough.

As it now came on to rain very heavily, it was deemed prudent to proceed with the business of the Session until it was finished. At about half-past two the Association adjourned to meet next year with the church at Bedeque, P. E. Island.

It was matter of much regret that no more time could be secured, under the circumstances, for the consideration of the means that can be employed to extend the Home Missionary work. This was felt to be the work of the body, more than any other which came before them, and that the attention of the churches should be given to its prosecution more than it has hitherto. We can claim relationship to those who have preceded us in this province and indeed to the primitive disciples and even our Lord Jesus Christ himself, only as we strive to carry the gospel to those who are destitute in our own country. The great work of the denomination is—going forth and preaching the word every where.

The locality in which the Eastern Association was held—Great Village—is perhaps unsurpassed for its beautiful variety of scenery and fertility. The proximity of the Iron Mines with its valuable ore—exported to England, we understand, and used for making the finest steel cutlery—is a permanent source of wealth to the neighbourhood. The people appear to be very intelligent and thriving, and there is no doubt but the Village will extend itself rapidly. But few places in this province have such manifest advantages. The kindly feeling existing between the different religious denominations does not appear to arise from apathy, or from any compromise of principles, but is, we believe, the result of genuine christian love. We shall long cherish the remembrance of our visit and the warm welcome we every where met with.

Our acknowledgements are also due to worthy brethren at Truro and Onslow for their kind reception and conveyance thence and back; we had far more than "the cup of cold

water" to which the reward is promised. May they live long in the enjoyment of their goodly heritage, and ever be blessed with hearts to shew like hospitality to pilgrims to the better land.

The crops of hay in that region promise to be very heavy. Wheat and other grains are also looking well.

Those who knew ISAAC CHIPMAN, will read with deep interest the letter of "Menno" on our first page. We commend a careful perusal of this brief portraiture of his character to young men, especially those who are engaged in obtaining an extended course of education. His example is well worthy of imitation. His desire for thoroughness and determination to complete his preparation for being "a man among men," is a feature not sufficiently prominent in many characters. His pursuit of knowledge for its own sake and pleasure in acquiring it, and his deep-toned piety rendered him one of the brightest, as well as one of the earliest ornaments of Acadia College. His sudden removal to another world was a sad blow to that institution and a mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, but "his works do follow him."

"PUNCH."—The caricatures, illustrative of passing events, in this periodical are of late very clever. In the numbers of 28th June is a very striking one, called "The Professor of Al-location." Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel are walking arm-in-arm, when an old fish-woman, ("scolding lady,") with the tina just falling off her head, beating her hands, calls out "Hah! go along both of yer! who cares for yer mustachers?"

In the No. of the previous week is "Jonathan's Programme: or a bit of brag." Louis Napoleon is setting in an easy chair smoking a cigar. A picture of Le Comte de Paris is hanging up near, when Secretary Seward, we presume, with revolvers, long sword, &c., comes in and says: "Tell yer what it is, Louis,—if you come meddlin with any of your mediation sars, soon as ever I have whipped the rebels,—and walked into Canada,—and chaw'd up John Bull,—darn'd if I dont put that thar young man (pointing to Le Comte de Paris) in yer location!!! (See New York papers).

News Summary.

It is now fully ascertained that the successive battles between the Confederate and Federal Armies, which we referred to in our last as being a bloody and continued conflict, from Wednesday the 26th ult. to the Thursday following, resulted in the complete repulse and discomfiture of Gen. McLellan's army before Richmond, with a vast loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, guns, baggage, and warlike munitions of all kinds. Some accounts state the Federal loss at 25,000 men. The Confederates claim to have taken 12,000 prisoners, with several Generals and numerous officers of inferior rank. By the latest accounts McLellan's army occupied a triangular space of land, formed by a bend of James's River, and a report in the Northern States was current that the Confederate General, McGruder, was pressing on them with a greatly superior force, and that their surrender or total annihilation was inevitable. This we much doubt. They were protected by their gun-boats on the river, and therefore accessible to supplies or in possession of means of crossing to the other side. Before our columns are closed, we shall in all probability be enabled to furnish further particulars. That the defeat has been a decisive and most disastrous one is evident from the state of the money market in New York, where Bills on England have suddenly risen to a premium of 30 and gold to that of 17½ per cent. The President has called for an additional levy of three hundred thousand men. Beauregard, with great tact and ability, as it would appear, withdrew his whole army of fifty or sixty thousand men from Corinth, where he had made a stand against Halleck, with superior forces, and had withdrawn all his guns and baggage some days before his opponent had any notice of his absence. He had reached Richmond with his reinforcements in sufficient time to enable them to attack the Federal army with a superior force. The entire result we have yet to learn, but enough has transpired to make it more than probable that the Army of the Potomac has become thoroughly disorganized, and rendered incapable for the present, without an immense addition to their numbers and means of offensive movement, to advance farther South, if indeed they shall be able to hold their present position. It is also probable that the hot weather will, for some time to come, render campaigning in the South almost impossible. The New York Herald estimates that the present reverses will cost the Government five hundred millions of dollars. Great blame is attached, in most of the Northern papers, to the War Department at Washington, for not forwarding sufficient reinforcements to Gen. McLellan previous to the conflict. It surely has become a sad and fearful picture of the effects of human passions, marred by bitter animosity and the infliction of mutual injuries.